

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics has many branches, one of them is sociolinguistics. According to Chambers (2002), sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language. Language is used for people or community as a tool to interact and communicate with each other. Language divided into two, there are spoken languages that can be used in daily conversation, and written language that can be seen in books, newspapers, novels, and others. The use of language belongs to one of branches of linguistics study, that are sociolinguistics since the language is used by people to communicate in social life. Sociolinguistics phenomena can be seen in everyday life, particularly when people switch from one language to another, which is known as code-switching.

Sociolinguistics defined as the use of language in social life. Code-switching becomes an object of sociolinguistics that refers to two or more different languages used in a conversation. Scotton (2005) defines code-switching as the use of two or more languages in the same conversation. Code-switching phenomena has become part of daily conversation nowadays. People switch from one code to another code. The phenomena of code switching contribute to a wide range of sociolinguistics settings in which it is noticed. It often reflects the speaker's social or culture identity. As the trend of code-switching changes rapidly, it is also for the style of

language. At the present time, there is a tendency to use more than one language in speaking for daily conversation, for example from Indonesian to English.

In this globalization era, English has an important role or a basic tool in communicating with each other, especially used to communicate among foreigners. It has become a universal language or international language, which means everyone in this world needs to be able or at least understand English in order to communicate with each other from different countries. Most people in the world commonly use English as the second language whenever they talk to foreigners from another country that visit their country. English is an international language that has been being learned all over the world including in Indonesia. English in Indonesia has the status as foreign language and it is taught in education, tourism, entertainment, etc. Since English has been being learned in Indonesia, it has not become something new when Indonesians often switch their language into English. It can be seen in daily conversation or even in any social media, such as YouTube.

YouTube has become one of the spaces where mostly people express their ideas and feelings through content while speaking. English words are often used by YouTuber to make the topic and the conversation of the video or vlog become more interesting and more attractive. Moreover, English words are also used to raise a sense of prestige. Some YouTube channels or YouTuber have the dialogue containing Indonesian and English languages in their vlogs. The YouTuber in this channel has been found to often switch languages from Indonesian to English. This study is analyzed one of YouTube channels that is owned by Lulu Anggriani. It is known that Lulu Anggriani often does code-switching from Indonesian to English,

and vice versa when she is speaking to the audience. Moreover, Lulu's vlogs are edited in such a creative way that makes it more interesting to watch, and the title uses English words which is able to attract attention to Indonesians, even foreigners to watch the vlogs. Here is one of the examples of Lulu Anggriani's vlogs that switch the languages from Indonesian to English.

“It's completely okay *untuk jujur sama diri kalian sendiri kalau kalian emang lagi capek.*” (WARM TALK (eps.1 kehilangan), 07.12 – 07.15)

This study used code-switching as the topic considering most people in this era are able to switch one code into another code. Therefore, it is important to do an analysis in code-switching. Moreover, this study took the data source from Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs which contained code-switching. This study could give a wide contribution to improve the knowledge about sociolinguistics skill which is code-switching. Additionally, this study focused on analyzing the types and the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs. The vlogger, Lulu Anggriani often switches the languages from Indonesian into English and vice versa in the vlog. The data were analyzed based on the theories of code-switching.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

The statement of the problems can be formulated as follows based on the background of study above.

1. What are the types of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs?
2. What are the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

From the statements of the problems before, the objectives of the study are formulated as follows.

1. To identify the types of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs.
2. To analyze the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs.

### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

In order to focus on problems of this study that had been formulated, this study contrive the scope and limitation. This study focused on identifying the types and analyzing the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs. This study used the theory of sociolinguistics by Appel and Muysken (2006), and the theory proposed by Poplack (1980) as cited in Romaine (2005) as the supporting theory. The theory from Appel and Muysken (2006) also used to analyze the functions of code-switching.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The following are the results of this study, which are intended to provide theoretical and practical benefits.

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The result of this study would give support to the theory of code-switching. This study is also intended to contribute to a better understanding of the sociolinguistics field, particularly the types and functions of code-switching.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

This study will practically useful for the readers who are interested in the same field of the study. This study realizes that the result obtained from this work can be developed and analyzed further by future researchers who are studying the particular subject.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES**

This chapter contains of the discussion about present significantly related previous study, concepts from legitimate sources, and theories from experts on the subject.

#### **2.1 Review of Related Literature**

There has been some previous research related to this topic of the study, dealing with code-switching analysis. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a literature review to find out how this study analyzed the topic, so that this research can avoid the possibility of duplication. There are several theses related to this topic.

The first study is written by Gunawan (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching Found in Deddy Corbuzier’s Instagram Captions”. This study analyzed the types of and the reasons why Deddy Corbuzier uses code-switching in Instagram captions. The study presents the theory by Appel and Muysken (1987) to analyze the types of code-switching. As the result, the study found: 5 data of tag switching, 5 data of intra-sentential switching, and 20 data of inter-sentential switching. The study also presents seven reasons people code-switching by Hoffman (1991). As the result, the study found the dominant reason for switching the language in Deddy Corbuzier’s Instagram caption, that is expressing group

identity. In Gunawan study, focused on types of code-switching used by Appel and Muysken (1987), and the reasons of code-switching by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the data source. It is different since this study focused on the functions of code-switching in Lulu Anggriani's selected vlogs. Although, there is a similarity between Gunawan study and this study since both of them discussed about code-switching, especially the types itself.

The second study is written by Adiyanto (2012) entitled "Code-Switching in "Kompas" and "Republika" Newspapers". The study presents the theory of McCormick (1994) to analyze the types of code-switching that discovered in the data. As the result, the most frequent code-switching used was the phrase code-switching, and the last frequent was clause code-switching. The study also presents possible code-switching reasons in "Kompas" and "Republika" that proposed by Poedjosoearmo (1975). As the result, the study found two possible implications of code-switching. The similarity between Adiyanto's study and this study is that both concern in analyzing the code-switching used. The difference of both can be seen from the data source. In Adiyanto's study used newspapers as a data source, meanwhile this study used vlogs as the data source.

The third study is written by Ikke (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Boy William in "Breakout" Program Net.TV". The types, the functions, and the dominant type of code-switching that used by Boy William in Breakout Program are presented in the study. The study used the theory from Katja (2007) to analyze the types of code-switching, and the functions of code-switching used the theory from Holmes (2013). The most dominant type of code-switching

used was intra-sentential switching, and tag switching for seldom used. The similarity between Ikke's study and this study is that both focus on analyzing the types and the functions of code-switching. Although, the difference between Ikke's study and this study can be seen from the theories used to analyze. Ikke used the theories from Katja (2007) and Holmes (2013) while this study used the theories from Appel and Muysken (2006) and Poplack (1980).

## **2.2 Concepts**

In order to support this study, there are several concepts that are related to this study, there are bilingualism, code-switching, and vlogs.

### **2.2.1 Bilingualism**

People nowadays often use more than one language to communicate with each other. Based on the concept of bilingualism, code-switching cannot be separated from it. According to Scotton (2005) bilingualism is the term for speaking two or more languages. People who can speak more than one language usually speak one of the two languages that make them bilinguals as their first language.

### **2.2.2 Code-Switching**

Code-switching is an aspect of bilingualism. Romaine (2005: 110) defines code-switching as the use of more than one language, variety, or style by a speaker within utterance or discourse, or between different interlocutors or situations. From the definition above, it means that code-switching happens when people are



communicating using several languages. It shows their ability in another language, style, and dialect depending on the addresses given at various times. When speaking to another person who understands the languages that he/she is speaking in, a bilingual or multilingual person will switch languages. Code-switching has the similarity with code mixing which is the uses of more than one language in communication. However, there is a difference between code-switching and code-mixing. Code-switching occurs when someone switches the languages because they already knew the languages, and use it with a consideration. Meanwhile, code-mixing appeared when speakers spontaneously mix or add foreign words that they knew in the dominant language used.

### **2.2.3 Vlog**

According to Cambridge Dictionary, vlog is a video blog: a record of your thoughts, opinions, or experiences that you film and publish on the internet. People who usually make vlogs are called as vloggers. Vlog contains someone's daily life, opinions, stories, etc that usually will be uploaded on the video-sharing platform that is YouTube. People in this world mostly make vlogs to share anything that is interesting, and people also watch vlogs as entertainment. Therefore, vlogs offer a lot of information for people to watch.

## **2.3 Theories**

This study used the theory proposed by Appel and Muysken (2006), and Poplack (1980) as cited in Romaine (2005) to analyze the problems that have been

formulated. It provides an explanation of the problems of the study, besides some concepts relevant to the problems. The theories used in this study can be described as follows.

### **2.3.1 Types of Code-Switching**

Code-switching has three types according to Appel and Muysken (2006: 118), there are Tag Switching, Intra-Sentential Switching, and Inter-Sentential Switching. This theory was used as the main theory to analyze the types of code-switching, and the theory from Poplack (1980) as supporting theory that also proposed three types of code-switching, there are Tag Switching, Intra-Sentential Switching, and Inter-Sentential Switching.

#### **2.3.1.1 Tag Switching**

Tag switching involves an exclamation, a tag, or a parenthesis in another language than the rest of the sentence (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). Some examples of English tag are: can't, won't, isn't, I mean, and you know. English exclamation, for instance are: hey! huh? eww! oops! and wow! While a word, phrase, or sentence that is put between commas as an extra explanation or concept in a section is referred to as a parenthesis. The tags serve as an emblem of the bilingual character of an otherwise monolingual sentence. According to Poplack (1980) the tag can be positioned in various locations within sentence, such as in the beginning, middle, or at the end of the utterance without interrupting the syntactic

order. The following example were proposed by (Poplack, 1980: 122) from Finnish/English.

“*Mutta en ma vitting*, no way!”

(“But I’m not bothered, no way!”)

### 2.3.1.2 Intra-sentential Switching

The next type of code-switching is intra-sentential switching. Based on Appel and Muysken (2006: 118) intra-sentential switching occurs in the middle of sentence. Switching of different types occurs within the clause or sentence boundary, and may also include mixing within word boundaries (Poplack, 1980:123). Fallis in Appel and Muysken (2006: 117) presents an example as below.

“And then, *me dijo*, stop acting silly.”

(“And then, he said to me, stop acting silly.”)

### 2.3.1.3 Inter-sentential Switching

According to Appel and Muysken (2006: 118) inter-sentential switching occurs between sentences, as their name indicates. This condition may insert a switch from a single sentence or multiple sentences that were all written in one language. It can be said that the switch of languages occurs in a complete sentence or between sentence. Poplack (1980: 123) stated that inter-sentential can be thought of as requiring greater fluency in both languages. An example of inter-sentential switching was proposed by Poplack (1980: 123) which is bilingual utterance from Puerto Rican/English as below.

“Sometimes I’ll start a sentence in English *y termino in espanol.*”

(“Sometimes I’ll start a sentence in English and finish it in Spanish.”)

### 2.3.2 Functions of Code-Switching

The theory from Appel and Muysken (2006) are used to analyze the functions of code-switching. Appel and Muysken (2006) proposed several functions of code-switching that can be explained as follows.

#### 2.3.2.1 Referential Function

Code-switching often involves lack of knowledge or facility in a language on a certain subject (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 118). As a result, bilingual speakers switch code when they do not know the word or when a particular topic does not exist in the language. Furthermore, the language also chosen because it is more relevant or fit for a particular topic. Scotton (1979) in Appel and Muysken presents an example between Kikuyu and English of a university student in Kenya.

“*Atiriri* angel *niati* has *ina* degree eighty *ri* it means the remaining angel *ina ndigirii mirong mugwanya.*”

#### 2.3.2.2 Directive Function

Switching often serves a directive function in that it involves the hearer directly (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 119). This kind of code-switching participant function attempts to include or exclude a person from a conversation by using a language that is familiar or foreign language to the individual. Appel and Muysken (2006: 119) proposed an example of directive function that is, many parents try to speak foreign language when they do not want their children to understand what is

being said. If they do this too often, they find out that the children have learned the second language as well or make up a language of their own exclude their parents. In other words, parents want to exclude their children in a conversation by using foreign language that their children do not understand. The opposite is when parents want their children to join in a conversation. Parents and children use two or more different languages that each other know to speak. This can be called as include person or participants in a conversation.

#### **2.3.2.3 Expressive Function**

The next function of code-switching is expressive function. According to Appel and Muysken (2006: 119) speakers emphasize a mixed identity through the use of two languages in the same discourse. In other words, the speakers use more than one language to stress their self-identity or feelings to others in the conversation. An example of expressive function is Spanish-English code switching in the Puerto Rican community by Appel and Muysken (2006: 119) stated that for fluent bilingual Puerto Rican in New York, conversation full of code-switching is a mode of speech by itself, and individual switches no longer have a discourse function.

#### **2.3.2.4 Phatic Function**

Code-switching serves to indicate a change in tone of the conversation (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 119). It means that people may lower or raised their tone while doing an interaction. This function also emphasizes the important parts

of a conversation. The type of switch has been extensively documented in a paper by Sebba and Wootton (1984) on switching between London Jamaican and London English. They give an example when English contexts are inserted by Jamaican fragments, the information conveyed seems to be that of highlighted, as in the conversation below.

A : I mean it does take time *ge??in'* to..find the right person

B : Let me tell you now, *wiv* every guy I've been out *wiv* it's been a?.. *uol jip a mwonts* before I move *wiv* the *nex'* one

A : Next one yeah!

### 2.3.2.5 Metalinguistic Function

Based on Appel and Muysken (2006: 119) metalinguistic function comes into play when it is used to comment directly or indirectly of the languages involved. The speakers' attitude toward language awareness and linguistic norms is shown in this function. One example of this function is when the speakers switch between different codes to impress the other participants with a show of linguistics skills (Scotton, 1979).

### 2.3.2.6 Poetic Function

Bilingual language usage involving switched puns, jokes, etc. can be said to serve the poetic function of language (Appel and Muysken, 2006: 119). So, switching to different code is the goal and source of joy. In code-switching, when the poetic function is dominant (as it is in literary works), the language is more

'opaque' than standard prose in highlighting the signifier and medium (and their materiality), or the form style. An example of quote from Ezra Pound's Canto XIII:

*Yu-chan* to pay sycamores

Of this wood are lutes made

Ringing stones from Seychoui river

and grass that is called *Tsing-mo' or u'wv*

*Chun* to the spirit *Chang Ti*, of heaven

moving the sun and stars

*que vos vers experiment vos intentions*

*et que la musique conforme*



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